

LABOR CLARION

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Garner Relief Bill Receives Support of American Federation

At hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee organized labor supported the \$2,100,000,000 unemployment relief bill introduced by Speaker Garner, who is waging a vigorous fight for the measure in the face of determined opposition from President Hoover.

W. C. Hushing, legislative representative for the American Federation of Labor, opposed certain sections of the bill, but indorsed it on the whole.

Hushing contended that the \$100,000,000 proposed for direct relief was inadequate. "Organized labor estimated last December that \$600,000,000 would be needed," he said, "and conditions have grown worse since then."

One-fifth of Population Affected

Representative Ragon of Arkansas asked if \$100,000,000 would not suffice until Congress met again in December, when a larger amount might be appropriated.

"It would be a starter and show the real interest of the Congress," Hushing said.

He estimated that workers' earnings had declined \$11,000,000,000 in the last two years; that bank failures in the last year involved deposits of \$1,500,000,000; that, excluding the "white-collar" worker, 8,000,000 persons were out of employment and that 24,000,000, or one-fifth the entire population, were directly or indirectly affected.

"Between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 of these are in need of direct relief," he asserted.

He said that if every person were required to work only 35 hours a week there would be no unemployment at present.

The Garner bill provides for \$100,000,000 to be given the President for use as an emergency fund; \$1,000,000,000 to be loaned for relief projects by states and private corporations and individuals, including closed banks; and \$1,000,000,000 for public works, a long list of which are enumerated in the bill.

Conflict With Administration

The Garner bill was denounced by President Hoover as "the most gigantic pork barrel ever proposed to the American Congress." In reply to this attack, Speaker Garner charged the President with inconsistency, pointing out that he once favored a big public building program and declaring that supporters of the bill did not expect to get "real co-operation" from the White House in relief legislation.

As the House Ways and Means Committee considered the Garner bill, hearings were held before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the Wagner relief bill. Senator Wagner of New York, author of the bill, appeared in support of the measure, which is receiving strong backing, though the public works provision is being opposed by the President and his supporters.

The Wagner bill provides that \$300,000,000 be allotted from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for immediate relief loans to states and for loans by the Corporation of \$1,500,-

000,000 for self-liquidating projects and \$500,000,000 for public works by the federal government to be financed by a public bond issue.

House Adopts Garner Bill

The House of Representatives on Tuesday last adopted the Garner relief bill by a vote of 216 to 182, and transmitted it to the Senate, where, according to report, its fate is problematical. An attempt to substitute the plan of President Hoover failed.

As the measure went to the Senate it provided \$100,000,000 to be distributed by President Hoover for direct relief; an increase of \$3,000,000,000 in the Reconstruction Corporation's capital, and a \$1,200,000,000 public building and waterway construction program to provide employment.

An omnibus amendment proposed by Majority Leader Rainey to perfect the measure and permit the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend funds to corporate bodies for the erection of dwellings was approved.

Injunction Suit Is Dismissed

And Strikers Return to Work

The strike of the cleaners and dyers at the United Cleaners and Dyers, Inc., Los Angeles, in which the company had secured a federal restraining order and temporary injunction against the members of the union in the federal bankruptcy courts, has been satisfactorily adjusted, according to the "Citizen."

In consideration of the settlement the company agreed to immediately appear in the referee's court and dismiss the injunction proceedings which it had started.

Under the terms of the agreement strictly union shop conditions have been established and increased wages granted to all employees. The strike involved seventy members of the union, all of whom responded to the strike call and all were reinstated in their positions under the terms of the agreement.

THE CAMPAIGN ISSUE

By WILLIAM GREEN
(In "American Federationist")

There is one overshadowing issue in the coming presidential campaign. The candidate who sets forth the most convincing program will win the votes. The issue is how to put the people back to work. This is the issue that is of paramount concern to the 39,000,000 of salaried workers and wage earners in the United States.

Our incomes stop when the job is lost. It is the fundamental issue to the salaried workers, for their work is contingent upon prosperity in production. It is fundamental to investors because work is necessary to the creation of wealth and the maintenance of values.

Since putting people back to work is the primary step in the restoration of prosperity, it is the test rod to apply to every legislative and business proposal. We are facing a breakdown in relief in the next few weeks. Jobs in the immediate future are necessary to prevent widespread hunger and starvation.

Hoover Signs Bill Providing Revenue To Balance Budget

Less than two hours after the United States Senate had adopted the revenue bill, incorporating "the biggest collection of taxes ever enacted by the United States in peace time," President Hoover attached his signature to the measure at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Controversial throughout its career, the tax bill in its final day on Capitol Hill was the center of a stormy debate in which charges were made that members of Congress were influenced by the desires of the power companies.

Consumer Must Pay

No sooner had the conference report been laid before the Senate than Senator Howell made his point of order and in vigorous terms asserted the conferees had violated the rules by changing the imposition of the tax from the power companies to the consumers.

During the debate, Senator Robinson of Indiana, referring to the power companies, said: "For some reason or other they have a tremendous influence on this body and apparently on the body at the other end of the capitol."

The Senate conferees declined to give the Senate a reason for the change made in the electrical energy section, but Senator Johnson of California quoted Representative Crisp of Georgia as explaining it was thought a tax on gross receipts of the power companies would put some of them out of business, with the resultant unemployment.

Vice-President Curtis overruled the point of order, saying the Senate had made no provision for collection of the tax and that accordingly the conferees were within their rights in providing that the vender of the electricity collect the tax for the government by adding it to the consumers' bills.

Thirty-five Voted "No"

By a vote of 46 to 35 the Senate accepted the bill in its final form after a sharp debate in which an unsuccessful effort was made to have it sent back to conference for revision of the section imposing a 3 per cent tax on electrical energy to be paid by the consumer.

Eleven Republicans, most of them members of the independent wing, voted with 23 Democrats and the one Farmer-Labor member against adopting the conference report.

QUOTA ALMOST REACHED

The American Legion's nation-wide drive for jobs will end on July 1, it is announced by Henry L. Stevens, Jr., national commander, who said that up to noon of June 1, 850,026 jobs toward the quota of 1,000,000 had been reported.

ILLINOIS COAL STRIKE

The Illinois Mine Workers' Union is on strike in opposition to a minimum wage reduction of 36 per cent, sought by the operators at the expiration on April 1 of a three-year contract. About 55,000 miners are out. The Illinois Mine Workers' Union composes District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America.

Industrialists Blind To Rising Discontent Of Nation's Workers

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Families of New York's unemployed, living on \$2.68 per family per week, read in the newspapers this week that a group of Wall Street speculators cleaned up more than five million dollars in a radio stock pool in about eight days in the gala times of 1929.

Charles M. Schwab was one of the insiders in that clean-up, his pickings having been listed in the Senate investigations testimony at \$58,342.

At the same hour building trades employers were fighting a last ditch fight to cut wages, while the same Charles M. Schwab was telling the Steel Institute that "lop-sided deflation" is the cause of all the trouble.

Families getting \$2.68 per week are the lucky ones. Plenty are getting nothing.

Relief Funds Exhausted

It is a known fact that the whole relief movement, public and private, is about at the end of its rope.

Men not given to fear or foolishness are wondering what will happen in this metropolis next winter.

The five million radio pool profit is but an item in the grand total of cleaning up and legalized extortion witnessed in this seat of financial power.

And nothing yet done or threatened by Congress has caused the financial magnates to lose even a wink of sleep, which perhaps goes at least a little ways toward illustrating the futility of the whole game of trying to cure a fundamentally industrial and economic problem by monkeying with political palliatives.

Power of the Slogan

One good sock in the jaw against the so-called "wage deflation" movement causes these gentlemen to lose more sleep than any bill that stands a remote chance of being enacted into law. Incidentally there is a good deal of ill-concealed amusement over the ease with which the "soak-the-rich" nickname stopped a tax plan which otherwise might have made more headway.

The second wage cut of United States Steel is being watched closely, but not with any expectation that it will cause Steel to increase its business. That stuff is for outside consumption. How true that is was made clear on the day of the radio pool expose. On that day President William A. Irvin of United States Steel spoke of the two steel wage cuts, but he didn't say he expected the wage cuts to cure anything. His idea of cure is something else. He said: "I am sure that when proper credit relations have been established things will work out to our entire satisfaction." Possibly so. "Our" means the top handful.

"Anything Can Happen"

Industrial leadership continues blind. Financial magnates are equally blind, perhaps more so.

The unemployed look ahead to next winter. Social workers do likewise. Trade union officials look to next winter and beyond. Everyone who has real information and who discusses the situation says: "Unless something definitely changes the situation before next winter anything can happen."

INDIGENCE NOT A CRIME

Unemployed single men asking for relief from the Minneapolis Welfare Board are not to be finger-printed, as was planned by the board. Following its reported announcement that relief would be given to unmarried men only if they submitted to having their finger impressions registered, there was so much protest by local citizens that the board decided not to enforce the provision.

MOLDERS' ANNUAL PICNIC

California Park, Marin County, is to be the scene of the annual picnic of the Molders' Union, on Sunday, June 19. Races, games (including a baseball contest between the Molders and the Boilermakers), and dancing will be on the program, and Walter Love's orchestra will furnish the music.

Three union-made stoves are to be awarded as prizes, for which every participant in the picnic will be eligible, and numerous other prizes are to be awarded.

San Francisco trains run direct to the park from the Sausalito ferry, as do the Oakland trains via the Richmond-San Rafael ferry. Fifty cents is the price of admission, and women and children will be admitted free.

These picnics of the Molders' Union are annually looked forward to as one of the great events of the summer season, and furnish a most enjoyable outdoor celebration. The public is invited.

WAS HE ASKED TO RESIGN?

In connection with the resignation of Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Congregation Sherith Israel of San Francisco, which took effect last week, it is recalled that several months ago some of his congregation objected to his reference to the Mooney-Billings sentence as a "social injustice." The reference was made during a Yom Kippur sermon. Trustees were emphatic in denying, however, that his resignation was due to any differences with his congregation.

CHICAGO'S DELINQUENT TAXES

Only 42 per cent of Cook county real estate taxes for 1930 have been paid. County Treasurer Joseph B. McDonough announced in Chicago this week. Unemployment has made it impossible for many of the people to pay, he said.

INTELLIGENT RELIEF PLAN

At Zacatecas, Mexico, the governor recently parceled out more than 22,000 acres of a big estate to more than 300 unemployed laborers, who promised to work their holdings faithfully.

Mexican Federation of Labor Studies Unemployment Insurance

Dispatches from Mexico City say that the Mexican Federation of Labor is planning to push a national system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, accident and old age.

At a convention in Mexico City opening on May 30 plans for the insurance system were drawn up. It is believed the plans will be considered by the Mexican Department of Industry and Commerce, which is continuing its study of a similar scheme.

Some time ago the Federation was asked to cooperate with the government in mapping out a policy for insurance, but negotiations failed.

It is not consistent to appear on a union job wearing "scab" garments.

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BUILDING WAGE SCALE

On all federal construction in the San Francisco Bay district the wage scale promulgated by the Impartial Wage Board for 1932, which was accepted by some of the building trades unions, must prevail, unless modified by mutual agreement.

This was the gist of a ruling made by E. H. Fitzgerald and E. P. Marsh, United States commissioners of conciliation, who have been conducting hearings in Oakland as the result of an arbitrary wage slash of 20 per cent by the Builders' Exchange.

While the findings of the conciliators have no mandatory effect on work other than federal construction, it is considered that the result of the hearings established that the agreement to abide by the decision of the Impartial Wage Board was both morally and legally binding on all concerned.

This opinion was expressed by Frank C. MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, and by Senator A. E. Boynton, managing director of the Industrial Association, and both were agreed that the findings should have a stabilizing influence on wage conditions in the Bay district.

In a prepared statement signed by Commissioners Fitzgerald and Marsh they said:

"The investigation is considered of very great importance on account of the federal prevailing wage law, California state law and the prevailing wage policy of various cities in the Bay district, a uniform policy being necessary to avoid confusion, dissension and strife."

In an added statement Commissioner Fitzgerald said that should there develop any attempt to violate the strict interpretation of the findings he would recommend that the appropriations for federal work affected be withheld.

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Use of Welfare Board As Employment Bureau Is Deplored by Labor

The ire of the Kern County Labor Council has been aroused by what appears to be a concerted movement to take advantage of the prevalence of unemployment to break down wage conditions, especially in the agricultural districts.

The particular abuse complained of is that of urging employers to call on the welfare bureau when needing help, instead of applying to the state and federal employment agencies.

"The welfare bureau, because it has the power to bestow relief where and how it desires, can force men to work, even though the wage is not sufficient to buy food for the family," declared Samuel White, delegate from the Oil Workers' Union, and editor of the "Kern County Union Labor Journal." Continuing, he said:

"It seems to be the definite policy of the welfare bureau to make men work, no matter what the wage is. The welfare bureau certainly has no right to say to a man, 'You must work, even if you make 50 cents a day. If you don't work, you get no help.'"

"If the welfare department is permitted to force men to work, then we have the worst type of forced labor.

"When our county officials permit the welfare bureau to act as an employment agency they are countenancing a drive on wages. The \$1.75 daily wage under the unemployment relief fund wrecked laborers' wages in this county. Now the drive is to put wages even lower."

Along similar lines, Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, recently called to the attention of the San Francisco Labor Council to what he termed a great abuse in the operation of state labor camps last winter, an experiment which it is the avowed intention to repeat during the coming winter.

Men were employed at these relief labor camps for a stated number of hours each day and were paid nothing except their board and shelter. Much of the work was on roads and trails.

At the same time prisoners from the state penitentiaries were engaged in similar work and were credited with a sum of money—small, to be sure—for each day's labor. So that, aside from being somewhat restricted of liberty, the lot of the offender against society was materially better than that of the unfortunate worker who had not violated the law and whose only "crime" was indigence.

DEGRADING FACTORY CONDITIONS

Conditions in some textile shops in Massachusetts are so bad they cannot be discussed in mixed company, Senator William S. Conroy of Fall River told a legislative committee in Boston recently. He was testifying on a bill to compel sweatshops to mark articles produced by employees who are getting less than the scale prescribed by the minimum wage commission. Conroy is one of the authors of Massachusetts' forty-eight-hour-week law for women.

"If any child of mine," said Conroy, "were in these sweatshops I would be in danger of the electric chair. Girls are being dragged to lower depths than in the days of slavery. They are being forced into the gutter." Conroy and other witnesses testified that wages run as low as \$1 a week, and rarely more than \$3 or \$4.

Several representatives of textile houses declared these charges "were not in the least exaggerated." They said the worst offenders were shops brought in by chambers of commerce with promises of "an abundant supply of cheap labor."

Call for the label. Put union men to work.

EARLY CLOSING UPHELD

The Fresno ordinance requiring butcher shops to close at 6 p. m. and forbidding the sale of uncooked foods after that hour has been upheld by a Marysville judge. A Marysville ordinance based on Fresno's ordinance was brought in question in the case of Fred Wong, Marysville meat dealer, who was fined \$50 for violation of the ordinance. His petition for a writ of habeas corpus was denied by the court and Wong was remanded to custody. The Fresno ordinance had been upheld by the appellate court and a rehearing denied by the supreme court.—"Tri-County Labor News."

SOCIALISTS AND THE SOVIETS

At the recent national convention of the Socialist party in Milwaukee the following preamble and resolution were adopted as indicative of the attitude of the party to the Russian experiment:

"Whereas, The Socialist party recognizes that the Soviet experiment is being watched closely and with intense interest by the workers; that its success in the economic field will give an immense impetus to the acceptance of socialism by the workers, while its failure will discredit an economy based on planned production and the abolition of capitalism,

"Be it resolved, That the Socialist party, while not indorsing all policies of the Soviet government, and while emphatically urging the release of political prisoners and the restoration of civil liberties, indorses the efforts being made in Russia to create the economic foundations of a socialist society, and calls on the workers to guard against capitalist attacks on Soviet Russia. We believe that economic and political conditions in each country should determine the revolutionary tactics adopted in that country, and that the Russian experiment is a natural outgrowth of the conditions peculiar to that country."

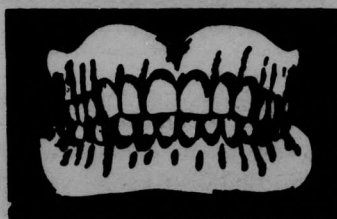
Denver Bakers Are Successful In Blocking Drastic Wage Cut

A drastic wage reduction coupled with an open-shop condition that seriously threatened the Bakers' Union of Denver, Colo., was effectively blocked Tuesday evening of last week by a four-hour strike participated in by union members employed at five of the leading wholesale bakeries.

The strike call not only brought out the bakers to the man, but resulted in a hurried conference called by employers.

Business Agent Lowderback was called into the conference at 10:30 o'clock and informed that the bosses had decided to capitulate and agree to the terms specified by the union. An agreement was signed and by 11:30 o'clock the men were back in their positions at the bakeries.

The strike was one of the shortest on record in Denver, and was the first strike of union bakers since 1917.



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REVOLUTION IN CHILE

A Socialist government pledged to state control of production and liberation of Chile from the "yoke of capitalism" assumed dictatorial powers on Monday last in one of the most remarkable political experiments in the modern history of South America.

The news from Santiago reported much excitement concerning the new government, headed by Carlos G. Davila, former ambassador to Washington, and General Acturo Puga Ossorio, militarist and diplomat. Popular manifestations against the revolutionary junta occurred in the streets.

The situation was restless, although military police and troops appeared to be in control. Guards around the presidential palace were reinforced. The city was filled with rumors and people gathered in groups in the streets discussing the Davila coup.

A Socialistic Program

The program of the new cabinet provides such revolutionary social measures as collective farming for unemployed, state monopoly of all foreign commerce, state control of industries and public utilities, progressive socialization of credit, housing of the poor, heavy taxation of wealth and either liquidation or reorganization of the \$375,000,000 nitrate combine—backbone of Chilean wealth.

The new government made clear that it contemplated an experiment in pure socialism which may lead to serious complications with foreign interests.

The "influences of foreign imperialism will be subjugated. The government will not permit firms to suspend work merely to safeguard their own interests, at the expense of laborers," it was announced.

Counter-Revolution Started

Tuesday's dispatches stated that the staying powers of Chile's new Socialist government, product of a bloodless revolution, were being tested by a counter-revolutionary movement in the south and an incipient general strike in the capital.

Banking offices throughout the city locked their doors when clerks went out on strike against the government.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1932

Revenue Bill Passed

At least Congress has made a gesture in the direction of bringing order out of chaos at Washington. The measure as finally passed shows plainly that the dominating influences in its construction were the great financial and industrial interests, whose object was to shift the burden of government costs to the shoulders of the general public—the small business man, the professional man and the worker.

This is exemplified in the lowering of exemptions from income tax payments to include those whose incomes exceed \$1500 and \$2500, thus taking money from citizens whose resources are insufficient to support families in what has become known as the American standard of living. But it enlarges the number of income tax payers by several millions and relieves the pressure for higher rates on incomes within the higher brackets. The maximum rate of 55 per cent on incomes of a million dollars or over means very little, because manipulations of returns and exemptions make possible the escape from the maximum rate.

In spite of the outcry against the pernicious sales tax, the idea is to a large extent incorporated in the law, and not satisfied with that performance, there is even yet a determined effort to pass a general manufacturers' sales tax, the idea probably being that the more revenue raised from the common people, the less demand there will be for increased income tax schedules in the future. The many nuisance features of the bill, such as stamp taxes on checks, increased postage, amusement impositions and so forth, will create general dissatisfaction, which doubtless will have its effect in the coming political campaign.

The closing debate in the Senate was enlightening. The ease with which the tax on power companies was shifted to the consumer instead of the corporations showed how bold and contemptuous the moneyed interests have become.

"Hell and Maria" Dawes has resigned from the newly created Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He has changed jobs in recent years as frequently as the traditional temperamental cook.

At least one man has the courage to speak his mind on a subject which has been whispered about in Washington for some time—the suggestion of a dictatorship. Owen D. Young told the graduating class of Notre Dame that "some method of putting extraordinary powers into the hands of the President" may be necessary to provide a central authority to cure economic ills. Is the President himself suggesting this step?

Hoover and the Relief Bills

The conflict that has arisen in Congress between those favoring Speaker Garner's relief measure and the supporters of the President's theories is very likely to result in no action being taken at this session of the legislative body that will allow adequate provision for meeting the appalling destitution that is almost sure to prevail during the coming year.

President Hoover's position is that to issue billions of dollars in bonds to finance public projects which will not make a return on the investment will only aggravate the present unemployment crisis by putting a further burden of taxation on the people. He argues that ample provision already is made for the financing of public projects for which plans can be prepared in time to be of present help. He calls Garner's bill a "pork barrel" measure, on the ground that thousands of public buildings are to be erected in small communities where they are not actually needed and will require added sums for maintenance.

With the national conventions only a few days off, there undoubtedly will be a scramble by the partisans in Congress to make a showing for the parties of their affiliation. At this writing the result is problematical.

Possibly President Green of the American Federation of Labor is right when he says, "The candidate who sets out the most convincing program will get the votes."

Purchasing Power Is the Need

In the great anxiety in Congress and in business circles to provide relief for the financial interests the fact that purchasing power for the masses of the people is the only thing that will restore prosperity has been lost sight of. In the early days of the depression this truth was recognized by labor and capital alike, but the craze for wage-cutting has gone on. It is refreshing to note that at least once in a while a big city newspaper recognizes the truth and refuses to be misled by the general clamor. The following editorial from the Philadelphia "Record" strikes at the root of the trouble:

"There is much ballyhoo from Washington on the beneficial effects of the new Federal Reserve policy of buying government securities on the open market. This represents a mild form of inflation that would have been helpful two years ago.

"That this open market buying has not stemmed deflation is shown by the Reserve Board's latest weekly report on member banks. Loans outstanding declined \$40,000,000 in the week ending May 4 and \$3,080,000,000 in the twelve months ending on the same date.

"The Federal Reserve System can buy all the government securities it wants—but if the banks selling these securities leave the money lie idle, deflation is not halted and prices continue downward. At the same time banks cannot loan to businesses that have no prospects of sales, heavy enough to warrant further credit.

"More purchasing power for the masses, not more credit for the banks, will restore business."

A Columbia University professor who conducted a survey of the Chicago schools discovered that in one of the buildings a janitor was being paid \$5750 a year, while the principal received but \$4000. He was shocked at the "incongruity." That's easily remedied. Raise the salary of the principal.

Now that both houses of Congress have put themselves on record on prohibition modification, what is the next step? Should it not be a move to bring the amendment of the constitution before the states again? Amendment is a long and tedious process; but if it is not started it will forever leave the liquor question as a mist before the eyes of the people to shut out the sight of more important questions.

Senator Johnson Leads Fight

In leading the fight against the proposal to slash salaries of government employees who are paid less than \$3000 a year Senator Johnson of California warned the Senate the other day that cutting the salaries of low-paid workers would retard the return of prosperity.

Revelation that a large amount of the saving would come from employees earning \$3000 or less roused the ire of the Californian.

Statistics showed that 348,623 employees out of a total of 732,460 earn only about one-quarter of the total amount of money expended for governmental salaries. These 348,623 workers earn \$1800 or less and receive \$264,227,667.42 out of a total of \$1,055,970,636.55.

There are more than 124,000 government employees earning only \$1000 a year.

Washington dispatches are to the effect that the Dies bill for the exclusion and expulsion of communists was passed by the House of Representatives on Monday last and was sent to the Senate.

Badgered by the "bonus marchers" on the steps of the capitol at Washington Monday, James Hamilton Lewis, the Beau Brummel of the Senate, surprised and amused his colleagues by telling his tormentors to "go to hell."

Intrigue in the far East seems to be confirmed by the announcement that French bankers are willing to loan money to the Manchurian state of Manchoukuo, the puppet government set up by Japan. The boldness with which Japan's campaign in Manchuria was carried out was said at the time to be due to European support.

The editor of the Pasadena "Progressive Labor News" must be a "regular cut-up." Speaking of the recent meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in this city, he says: "San Francisco is at present a very good place for such a meeting. Let all newcomer readers please be advised that San Francisco is a lovely little city of the dead, about 400 miles north, situated on the big hills this side of the big woods, where they once had a big earthquake nearly as bad as Ireland's big wind."

The bloodless revolution in Chile naturally arouses concern in the United States because of the large investment of American capital in that country. Already a counter-revolution has been launched, and it is more than likely that it will be encouraged by European and American capitalists. There is a rocky road for the revolutionists to travel, and apparently they have made their position more difficult by injecting the religious issue into their scheme of government, thus strengthening the hands of their opponents.

SOME OF NEW TAXES

Income tax rates, restoring the high 1921 levels, go into effect on incomes for the 1932 calendar year with first payments due next March 15.

Excise taxes on articles including electric power, cosmetics, automobiles and candy are effective on June 21. Here are some of the rates:

Automobiles, 3 per cent; candy, 2 per cent; electrical energy, 3 per cent on sales for domestic and commercial purposes; gasoline, 1 cent a gallon; checks, 2 cents each; first-class postage increased to 3 cents, effective within 30 days. Tariff levies are imposed on oil, coal, lumber and copper.

The method of collecting the new duties will be announced soon by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Bad as conditions are, it would take a blacker brush than has yet been used to paint a picture of conditions as they would be if there were no trade union movement.

Though commodity prices have gone slithering downward, the storekeepers of the land would be selling much less if there were no trade unions. The trade unions have held back the down sweep of wages.

As a matter of fact it is hard to say how low wages now would be if it were not for the steady, effective opposition of trade unions. Probably few storekeepers recognize the value of trade unions. But there is and for a half century has been more money for working people to spend in stores because of unions.

Some day merchants will understand the value to them of unions. But they are in no hurry to understand.

* * *

When employers come demanding a 20 per cent reduction and the union succeeds in making it perhaps a 10 per cent cut instead the stores are 10 per cent better off, as far as the buying power of those particular workers is concerned.

In St. Louis the other day the union street car men succeeded in squeezing a wage cut down to a little 3 per cent.

Many an attempted 20 per cent cut has been stopped by the unions. Also many a man is working and earning money who would not be working if it were not for the unions. The unions have brought about shorter work-days and in many cases they have brought about staggering of work. The workers benefit, and so do the merchants.

* * *

Now and then merchants stand with labor, as many of them did a year ago in Danville, Va.

Some day they will all see where they belong. Meanwhile the unions go right on making things better for everyone, including merchants, and excepting only the robbers who wouldn't trust a friend if they had one.

There is no question about the intentions, past and present, of the so-called and properly called Wall Street ring. They had intended to cut labor down to the last possible notch. They had intended to do a lot of things that they haven't done, though what they have done is too much for labor.

The point is, the onslaught hasn't gone as far as it was intended to go.

* * *

Now what's the lesson?

The lesson is that if with our present strength we have prevented a lot of devastation, we could, with the strength we ought to have, prevent a lot more devastation—and with strength enough we could prevent it all. There's the point. There's the arrow pointing to the thing to do!

If the specimens of the human race now on the job can't understand the lesson and won't do the thing required, then the big boys will keep on almost having their way and there will be plenty more of unemployment, hunger and who knows what besides.

We have to shoulder some of the blame ourselves if we permit our strength to go unorganized and unused.

They say stripes will be worn this season, but not, alas! by the right men.—New Haven "Register."

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ELECTRIC RANGES GAIN FAVOR

That the modern electric range is proving its superiority for cooking in the home is evidenced in the fact that more than a million are now in use in this country. In the first three months of this year 1200 ranges were installed in homes in northern California alone. These figures are given out by the sales department of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which is co-operating with the dealers in placing electric ranges in homes in its territory of service.

PORTO RICO'S PROBLEM

There are 400,000 unemployed in Porto Rico, declared Santiago Iglesias, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and a senator of the Puerto Rican legislature, on his return to Washington from the island.

BOULDER DAM REPORT

A report by a representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reveals a continuance of shameless conditions at the great Boulder Dam project, the "Electrical Workers' Journal" says in the June issue.

"Since the whitewash report of the Associated General Contractors, and since the shocking strike of last summer, conditions have not improved," the "Journal" says. "A condition of virtual censorship, however, has been set up, and this accounts for the specious air of noble accomplishment."

The "Journal" quotes the following paragraphs from the report of the Brotherhood's representative:

"Boulder Dam and Las Vegas are cities with a unique Western personality.

"Common labor is paid 50 cents per hour, skilled labor 75 cents. A single man is charged \$1.60 per day for room, board and hospitalization. A married man may rent a two or three-room house from the Bix Six Companies (a group of lax virtue) for \$20 and \$30 per month; light, fuel, garbage, etc., being extra. According to statements made to me by many of the more intelligent workers, the Bix Six Companies figure to get back at least 65 per cent of the money they pay out in wages. There are three working shifts on the site—day, swing and night shifts. The different crews are subject to layoffs of varying duration.

"The very fact that the Big Six Companies issue scrip to employees which is honored only in the companies' stores indicates that a man must struggle here for existence. All men, after the tenth day of employment, are compelled to pay a \$6 poll tax to the State of Nevada. The Big Six Companies are not subject to the laws of Nevada. In other words, the United States government seems to be working hand-in-hand with the Big Six Companies."

Assist your friends. Call for the label.

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SPIRIT OF REBELLION

"In the middle of a great national emergency, when each week means more dependent on charity, more families living on starvation allowances, we are letting the months slip by and doing nothing," says William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. He continues:

"Among the workers despair is growing daily. A spirit of rebellion is beginning to find voice and gain strength. If ever the present situation is to be turned into constructive development and away from open revolt and disaster, action must come quickly.

"Urgent measures are now before Congress to provide for public works, loans to business to start production and employment, funds for relief.

"The situation brooks no delay. But even these measures cannot solve fundamental problems or put millions to work before the present relief funds run out.

"It is time for vigorous leadership to arouse and organize general co-operation and put men to work. We must shorten the work day and the work week on a national scale and create jobs by the million. When men get back to work their buying will start business upward. It is time to declare a national emergency which makes this and other steps necessary to check depression."

TALK IS CHEAP

Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, in addressing the graduating class at Bryn Mawr College, advocated a program of relief construction with a thirty-hour week, the financing of the federal government "if necessary," and the adoption of unemployment benefits by industry generally.

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Half Century Record Reviewed by Speaker

The chief purpose of the American labor movement throughout its entire history has been the development of a mutual self-help organization of the workers themselves to secure better living conditions and the public recognition of the right to work, declared Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, in a radio address from Washington on "A Hundred Years of the Labor Movement, 1832-1932."

Mr. Burke declared it was in the three decades following the civil war, when the United States developed into the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, that "The American Federation of Labor came into being to provide a new standard for the worker in this growing and expanding industrialism. Today the American Federation of Labor is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. Its activities span one-half of the century that lies between 1832 and this year of grace, 1932."

Sketches Organization's Growth

Of the work and achievements of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Burke said, in part:

"It would be impossible to consider in any intimate detail the story of the growth of the American Federation of Labor within the limitations of this address. Looking back, however, on the past fifty years, one sees running through the whole record of the half century of labor effort the dominating purpose of creating an organization of mutual self-help by and of the workers themselves, so that those human beings who were employed in the productive processes of industry, commerce and other services might be in a position to have opportunities for better living. Out of these years of common labor for a common cause there has come recognition of wage earners' rights and an incorporation into public policy of the workers' right to an opportunity to work.

"If at the beginning of the Federation's activities in this country there was a primary need to conquer the resources of the continent, and property claims received a prior social sanction, these fifty years of activity have marked an increasing emphasis upon the priority of human rights to property rights.

Some of Its Accomplishments

"There is, for example, the interesting record of the increase in both wage earner income, as well as increasing leisure. In these fifty years, workers have gained fifteen hours additional leisure per week, and an actual increase of \$13 in real wages.

"Then, too, in the development of trade agreements, there has grown up a new status for wage earners, whereby they could establish security for themselves in their work relationships. It has brought the element of stability into our industrial relations. It has been one of the effective forces for the advancement of labor's best interests.

"In addition, there has been a most important social contribution that has come with the establishment of an ethical standard to govern relations between employers and workers. When the first convention of the Federation met, this field of payment for work was uncharted. Labor secured the abolition of the truck system of payment, and made it possible to make payment of wages a first charge upon industry. With this recognized right of labor to be represented by delegates of their own choosing, there came a new status to labor.

Economics and Education

"In the realm of economic relations, labor was able to alter a principle which was in vogue in the early days. It early insisted that the hours of labor do not necessarily bring a greater advantage to greater productivity.

"It has also formulated and secured assent to its policy of high wages as the expression of labor's

share in the products of its industry. It has established beyond doubt that high wages meant more efficient work and lower labor costs per unit of production.

"If one turns to labor's contribution to the enrichment of educational opportunities for the children of all the people, or follows the manner in which labor, in season and out of season, has been the active champion of every extension of educational activity, from the elementary schools to the universities, one will recognize one of the many public services that it has performed in the half century.

Social Service and Legislation

"In its social services, as well, through the raising of general work and industrial relationship, the increasing of leisure time and generally improved standard of living, through its emphasis upon the control of the labor market, and the regulatory policy for immigration. American labor has established a record of achievement which no story of the past fifty years of our country could possibly ignore.

"Or if one could examine the laws that have been put on the statute books of this country for the protection of wage earners in the course of their occupation, for women in industry, or the abolition of child labor, for the various methods of wage payments, for the extension of principles of democratic government, one sees anew how much a part of American life American labor has been from the beginning." * * *

Mr. Burke's address was the fifth of a series on the general subject "American Labor and the Nation," broadcast over the Columbia network under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and the University of Chicago Press.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Three hundred fifty-thousand persons in this country will become permanently disabled through accident or disease in 1932, according to a pamphlet just issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. "Reclaimed" is the intriguing title of the publication, which is copiously illustrated and which summarizes the national program for restoring physically handicapped men and women to useful employment. This pamphlet may be obtained from the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Street Car Men's Wages Cut But Closed Shop Is Secured

Members of St. Louis Street Car Men's Union No. 788 traded strictly closed shop working conditions with officials of the St. Louis Public Service Company for a moderate wage reduction last week, definitely throwing into the discard the strike for which all members of the union had voted when threatened with a 10 per cent reduction in pay.

The new working agreement reached between the street car employees and the company has the full sanction of the union officials, including Robert B. Armstrong, international vice-president, who voiced the opinion of the union members when he stated:

"In reaching this agreement our men took into consideration as one of the prime factors the interest of the public. If the strike had been called and lasted a week or longer, a number of business houses downtown might have been seriously affected."

Under the terms of the new contract, two-men car crews will be reduced from 62.1 cents per hour to 60-cents, a reduction of 3.4 per cent, whereas operators of one-man cars are cut from 68.4 cents per hour to 65 cents, a reduction of 4.9 per cent. Shopmen received a flat cut of 5 per cent of their present scale.

Unemployment Is Now Greater Than Ever Before in History

"There were more than ten and a half million persons out of work in the United States in March, 1932, according to our new estimate of unemployment. This is more than one-fifth of those normally at work for pay," declares William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued as of June 4. The statement concludes:

"Unemployment has increased steadily since January. From March to May unemployment in industry has continued to increase, as shown both by reports from trade unions and figures of the United States Department of Labor. At least 200,000 persons were laid off from March to May, and it is probable that unemployment in industry is now higher than ever before in history."

MILLION LESS AUTOMOBILES

The Federal Oil Conservation Board estimates that one million less automobiles will be in operation this summer and autumn than during the same period last year. The board figures this will mean a reduction of 22,389,000 barrels of motor fuel used during the last nine months of 1932. And the depression "is the cause of it all," the board declares.

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URGES SIX-HOUR DAY

By D. W. HOAN

Mayor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Universal cutting of wages is frequently advocated and resorted to as a remedy for this depression. This leads to a reduction of actual consuming power.

It lessens the demand for manufactured goods. It results in the closing of more factories. Then follows the demand for further cuts in wages.

A material slash in the wages and salaries of city employees would be used as an excuse and pretext for further cuts in wages by private employers. In any event, if private industry continues to drive wages down to the point where a city is forced likewise to cut its pay schedules, city officials must do so at the expense of digging their own graves by sinking deeper into the mire of economic depression.

For example, thousands of small shopkeepers are hanging on by a mere thread; to cut their trade more by further cuts in wages means to close them up and drive them to the poor relief, which again raises taxes.

One remedy that could and should be applied at once throughout the entire nation is the introduction of a universal six-hour work day. This at least would give immediate employment to most, if not all, of those out of work. It would very materially minimize the demand for poor relief and stave off the increasing menace of innumerable municipal bankruptcies.

At the outset this would mean a reduction in each worker's earning power. But with a gradual increase in wages we would create an expanding market for manufactured products and be on the road, at least, to a marked alleviation of the present depression.

The Milwaukee sewerage commission has already adopted a forty-hour-a-week schedule. I have recommended that during this crisis all ten-day shift work be placed on a six-hour basis and that the commissioner of public works immediately be instructed to alter his specifications to provide for a six-hour work day on all contract work, with no overtime except in emergency, and a double shift when necessary to expedite the work.

* * *

I have also advised a careful study by all departments and the common council with a view of cutting hours even of clerical and other workers, wherever practicable. This will mean a temporary reduction in the earnings of employees, but will spread employment and thus reduce the burden of outdoor relief.

I believe that during the depression a city is justified in resorting to hand labor wherever the abandonment of machinery is not too costly. It is deplorable to think that to the cost of machine production must be added the cost of county poor relief to arrive at an honest comparison with hand labor.

Such, however, is the case. It is, therefore, not only more human, but less costly than would appear at first glance, to turn backward for the present and employ as much hand labor as possible.

I have recommended that the commissioner of public works revise his policies and specifications wherever practicable to employ hand instead of machine labor.

FACING STARVATION

The 6000 destitute families of the unemployed in New York dependent on the Salvation Army for their existence face starvation unless the public responds liberally to the Army's appeal for \$1,090,000 to enable the organization to continue its emergency relief, according to Brigadier Thomas Seaver, head of the welfare department.

KENNEDY'S RADIO BROADCAST.

The extension of the right of suffrage, free public school education, restriction of child labor and the enlargement of safety legislation were stressed as outstanding features of labor's contribution to our civilization by Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, in a radio address from New York on "The Role of Labor in Early American History."

The address was the fourth of a series on the general subject, "American Labor and the Nation," broadcast over the Columbia network under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, the Workers' Education Bureau and the University of Chicago Press.

NOT OUR JIMMY!

Governors Rolph and Balzar of California and Nevada, on their transcontinental flight, in the plane piloted by Captain Roscoe Turner, left at 9:37 p. m., after refueling their hip.—Grand Junction (Colo.) "Daily Sentinel."

ANOTHER BLOW TO AUSTRIA

Employees of two of Austria's biggest industries have received notices that work will soon be suspended.

Open Shop Employers Use Spies To Wreck Electricians' Union

Letters and reports showing the activities of "open shop" employers' paid spies within the Electrical Workers' Union are "an amazing record of crookedness," said International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet of the Brotherhood, as reported in "Labor."

"They account for so-called unrest in local unions at several points, and, above all else, they show why adverse publicity is appearing in hostile newspapers and magazines.

"In late years public opinion has been severely arrayed against systems of industrial spies. Employers who use them do so with the utmost back-alley secrecy. They hide behind dummy after dummy and make and remake the titles of the firms performing the dirty service.

"The spy must thrive upon crookedness. He must deceive his employer, and he must play a low, degraded, reptilian role in the union. No decent person accepts such a task. Only the lowest, least reliable, and dishonorable men undertake it."

The under-cover attack on the union is being waged in New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Dayton, says the report.

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OUR BLACKEST CHAPTER

John Francis Neylan, prominent local attorney was the speaker in one of a series of radio addresses by leading Californians in the Bank of America's "Back to Good Times" programs on Saturday evening, May 28.

Indorsing a quoted statement that "the return of normal economic conditions in the United States would be impossible in less than eighteen months," and that "the American people had been the victims of the most gigantic stock and bond market swindle in history," he said:

"History will record the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 not as years of great prosperity, but as the blackest chapter in American history. During those years we forsook every principle of sound business and fair dealing and became a nation of gamblers lured on by the will o' the wisp of easy money. By our example we taught our young people that life consisted of making a fortune on the turn of a card and of expending that fortune in silly diversions, with no serious thought of accomplishment, of the making of a career, or of the rendering of any service which might mean the passing on of the family name as a cherished heritage."

"We are paying the penalty," he continued, "and will continue to pay it for some time to come; but we should put an end to the moaning and whining and wailing and it is a notable fact that the least of the moaning and whining and wailing is being done by those unfortunate people who have suffered the most and who enjoyed the least share of the so-called prosperity."

Because of improved conditions in the textile industry, unemployment in France is reported on the decline.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Advices as of June 2 give the unofficial returns from 665 unions as follows:

President	
Howard, Charles P.	28,954
Rouse, Leon H.	24,387
Majority	4,567
First Vice-President	
Baker, Claude M.	30,636
Corlas, Lawrence J.	16,136
Testerman, C. C.	4,695
Second Vice-President	
Barrett, Francis G.	27,025
Bentley, George	20,366
Connelly, Thomas J.	4,607
Secretary-Treasurer	
Randolph, Woodruff	33,428
McCoy, Guy S.	18,366
Majority	15,062
Board of Auditors	
Mayers, Charles E.	29,899
Kroger, Ben M.	15,643
Agent Union Printers' Home	
Gwinnup, Ira G.	25,672
Sturgess, Thomas F.	15,841
James, Herbert E.	6,454
Trustees Union Printers' Home	
Cook, Frank H.	30,479
Walker, Fred S.	27,568
Fairclough, James H.	25,991
O'Donnell, Stephen	18,574
Coplan, William	15,247
Desper, Clarence J.	14,376
O'Rourke, William A.	7,358
Larochelle, Roscoe E.	5,103
Delegates to A. F. of L.	
Morrison, Frank	37,829
Trotter, William H.	29,120
Cline, Roy C.	25,637
Martel, Frank X.	26,678
Simons, John	26,535
Dalton, John F.	18,150
Buss, J. W.	14,326
Robinson, William J.	20,030
Hatchett, W. S.	8,371
Wanbaugh, Linwood B.	13,606
Murphy, E. B.	7,398
Wise, Joseph A.	7,577
Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada	
Lowe, William B.	26,506
Jefferson, James W.	14,915
Ryan, Charles	5,530

Just as the Labor Clarion goes to press word is received of the death of Mark W. Dunbar Thursday morning from a heart attack.

John E. (Pat) Miller was, on May 25, elected president of Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53. Mr. Miller defeated J. J. Hoban, who had been president of Cleveland union for approximately twenty years.

According to Associated Press dispatches early in the week the Los Angeles "Morning Telegraph" filed articles of incorporation with Secretary of State Jordan. The corporation papers state that it is the purpose to engage in the publication of a newspaper in Los Angeles. Capitalization is 100 shares, no par value. Directors, all New York men, are David H. Jackson, A. Roy Myers and William M. Stevens.

V. L. Chipman, who some months ago entered the Union Printers' Home, writes that he contemplates vacating in July. Since going to the

Home Mr. Chipman has undergone two sinus operations. He writes that the eye, ear and nose specialist at the Home is "the best he has ever consulted." He also writes that Miss Canavan, a member of this union, now resident at the Home, is greatly improved.

W. P. Valiant of the "Examiner" chapel was seriously injured in an automobile accident last week. Mr. Valiant left for a week-end trip over Memorial Day and it was not until Tuesday of this week that news of the accident reached his co-workers in the "Examiner" chapel. It was then learned that Mr. Valiant was in a hospital in Santa Rosa suffering from a possible fractured skull, crushed chest, fractured ribs and jaw. The accident occurred when Mr. Valiant's car went over a sixty-foot embankment. Reports from Santa Rosa state that Mr. Valiant will recover but that it will be some time before he can be removed to San Francisco.

A memorial service was held at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs Sunday, May 29, in honor of the fifty-six residents of the Home who have passed on since the 1931 celebration of Memorial Day. The program, arranged and splendidly presented by Mr. and Mrs. James McCoy, superintendent and matron of the Home, was dignified and impressive, and was greatly appreciated by the large number of residents and friends who attended.

At the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, held May 23, in Baltimore, Md., one of the speakers was Archbishop Curley, who in the course of his remarks, announced that he held a card in Typographical Union No. 12.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Notwithstanding much talk that unrest and discontent prevail, Herb Hail is of the opinion that President Charles P. Howard's victory in our recent international election presages Herbert Hoover's return to the White House for another four years. "If Mr. Howard was absolved of blame for economic disturbance, and he was, then Mr. Hoover stands an equally good chance of being absolved too," is the way Herb sees it.

It must be an old Swedish custom. "Swede" Adams can't account otherwise for the arrival last week of a Christmas card, sent by a Minnesota friend.

The exuberant lightness of Daly City air brought the sobriquet of "Chief Wounded Knee" to Eddie Porter, although he's pure Nordic without a trace of Injun. Rumor says Mr. Porter, erecting a clothes line for a friend, overlooked his stiffened joints and attempted a bit of tight-rope walking with disaster to his underpinnings.

The flower dangling from Joe Sullivan's ear soon wilted, giving Alfie Moore reason to presume Joe is not afflicted with water on the brain.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vaughn loaded the old gondola and headed for parts unknown. Equally indefinite, too, was their stay.

Friends of the celebrated "Wild Bill" Davy, for a while hors du combat from the effects of an old ailment, will be delighted to hear he got tired of the invalid role and buckled his harness on again last Monday. Hard to keep these tough hombres down—they may be down but they're never out.

"Pop" Greer, too, is stepping along on the road to recovery. Word from his home has it that Mr. Greer is able to take nourishment other than broths, and at that rate solid foods should shortly put him back on his feet.

Advertising a brand of smoking tobacco, the statue of a male bovine, prominently displayed in Charley Costa's Argonaut eating house, was feloniously abstracted by Phil Scott and brought to the composing room, where a sign, "Bull Donnelly's long-lost relative," was hung on a horn. Only that Charley, suspecting the culprit, followed and rescued his work of art saved Mr. Donnelly the

necessity of putting both it and Mr. Scott to the sword.

In need of tonsorial service, Dick Smith hunted unsuccessfully for Ross Heller's barber shop. In case others should want to find the place, bear in mind it's in the rear of a cigar store at 494 Sutter street.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

Tom Bookman's here! His face tanned, and the "bay window" conspicuous by its absence, Tom looks and feels like a two-year-old. Tom arrived in the city June 1. Our reportorial staff kept us informed day by day of Tom's whereabouts so we weren't surprised when he breezed in last Thursday a. m. Tom's back on the job now—we hope for all time.

Received a post card from Mack Ward from somewhere up around Trinidad. Here's Mack's tale of woe: "Yes, vacation is on the last lap (ellipsis) fine time (ellipsis) see you all Saturday (ellipsis) very important (ellipsis) Mack." Well, anyhow, ellipses aren't so darned important.

Charley Cantrell hasn't been seen around the club much lately. There's a reason. Charles has invested in a brand new, fully equipped, down-to-date 1906 Chevrolet coupe. And every night when Charles parks his chariot in front of the shop he is very careful to remove the radiator cap, as a mark of respect to passing females. Coupe, huh?

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mitchell, Jr., and daughter spent the Memorial holiday in Glen Ellen, the home of Jack London.

"Bert" Hammond, owner and publisher of the Willits "News," was host to Mr. and Mrs. Stuck and daughter over the week-end.

For the next four weeks Frederick J. McCarthy (known as Frank) will fish and hunt and chase mosquitoes on his ranch on the east side of the Cascades up in Oregon. . . . "Bud" Stuck will spend two weeks "rusticatin'" while on his vacation this week and next. . . . Howard Smith, senior apprentice, also is off for two weeks. Going to be tough on us to get out the paper while these three are loafing.

Ross Heller dropped in with some good news for his friends in the organization. Ross tells us he has cut the prices on first-class shaves and haircuts. Good! Won't be so expensive to raise a moustache now, as the trimmin' is thrown in with the shave or haircut.

Harry C. Eller, one of newspaperdom's most likable personalities, passed away in Los Angeles Tuesday, May 31, and was buried in that city June 3. Eller in his fifty-two years of existence had probably "covered" more important news than most of his contemporaries in the profession. Harry, well known in this city, was a friend of printers—never hesitating to go out of his way any time of day or night to relieve distress to any member of the union. At the time of his passing Eller was managing editor of the former Vanderbilt tabloid, still being published in Los Angeles.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Unofficial election returns from 659 unions: Vote cast, 53,260. President, Howard 28,916, Rouse 24,344; first vice-president, Baker 30,592, Corlas 16,105, Testerman 4691; second vice-president, Barrett 26,995, Bentley 20,325, Connelly 4958; secretary-treasurer, Randolph 33,389, McCoy 18,234. In 1930 731 unions—total vote 57,867.

The members of Boston Mailers' Union No. 1 returned James R. Martin as president. The other officers are Robert T. Allen, vice-president; Robert J. Fallon, secretary; Stephen J. Howard, treasurer, and Harry N. Noonan, member of executive board. Stephen J. Howard and Thomas M. Kelley will be delegates to the convention of the I. T. U. at Long Beach. The vote for international officers was more than three to one in favor of President Howard and Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph, and other candidates on the Progressive ticket. President James R. Martin, who expects to be a visitor at the convention of the I. T. U. at Long Beach, was elected delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention at Worcester, Mass., to be held in August.

What will likely prove a surprise to many was the defeat of Munroe Roberts and Secretary Jud of St. Louis Mailers' Union. The vote was: President, Whitaker 83, Roberts 61; secretary, Ufer 92, Jud 46. The St. Louis Mailers' Union has never been considered as being one of the wavering locals of the M. T. D. U. As Munroe Roberts is secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., his unexpected defeat for president of the St. Louis Mailers' Union will quite likely prove to be another setback in the efforts of the M. T. D. U. officers to rehabilitate the latter organization.

The Kansas City Mailers' Union, an M. T. D. U. local, having gone on record against sending a delegate to the conventions at Long Beach, voted as follows: Howard 11, Rouse 49; Baker 23, Corlas 37, Testerman 1; Barrett 14, Bentley 42, Connelly 4; Randolph 25, McCoy 36. President Howard carried the Kansas City printer local by eight votes. The Independents elected local president by thirteen votes, but the Progressives elected three delegates to the convention of the I. T. U. at Long Beach. The vote for president of the Kansas City Mailers' Union was a tie; run off to be held on June 1. Outstanding features of the voting in the May 25 election were a few upheavals and the breaking of party lines, resulting in the election of the entire ticket of the Progressive candidates for I. T. U. offices.

Following is the result of the run-off for delegate to the convention of the I. T. U. at Long Beach: Ex Secretary-treasurer Edward Hoertkorn, 40; President Harold Christie, 38.

Ray Gaskill of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, as a diversion from the mailer grind, accompanied by

his family departed the first of the week for a tour of the principal Eastern cities in the Gaskill family car. Ray anticipates the tour will be of at least two months' duration.

Sympathy is extended James Gerarty of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel in the recent death of his mother at the ripe age of 87 years.

Have information stating that in the event horse racing is legalized, a morning daily sporting paper will blossom forth in Los Angeles.

SELF-RELIANCE OF WORKERS

"Conservative estimates on statistics compiled by the State Labor Department indicate that more than 40,000 heads of families are unemployed in San Francisco at the present time," says Frank M. Harris of the Community Chest. "Reports from the Associated Charities and other agencies responsible for the distribution of food to needy families show that more than 11,000 families are today forced to depend on charity for food and other necessities." Less than 30 per cent of the total number of unemployed men who are heads of San Francisco families have so far asked for aid. Instead, they are using their savings, borrowing on their life insurance, mortgaging their homes and accepting whatever help is available from friends and relatives. However, unless these men find employment in the near future it is inevitable that they must ask for help and that the load of unemployment relief will mount very rapidly as the depression continues.

DEATH OF MRS. MATHEWSON

Mrs. Mary E. Mathewson, wife of Walter G. Mathewson, state director of the United States Employment Service, died in Oakland Saturday, June 4, after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Mathewson was a native of San Jose. In addition to her husband, she leaves four sons, a daughter and a brother. Services were held Tuesday in Oakland. Interment was in Calvary Cemetery, San Jose.

The sympathy of his thousands of friends in the labor movement of the state will go out to Brother Mathewson in his bereavement.

BLAMES THE BANKS

"When conditions are good and people are prosperous these institutions (the banks) loan too lavishly and encourage borrowing beyond the needs of the borrower. When conditions are bad and can be saved only by borrowed money, those having the money to loan refuse aid."—Attorney General U. S. Webb.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Lewis Taylor, member of Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union No. 34, died June 2 at Stockton; Edward T. Cootey, Boilermakers' Union No. 6, died in this city on June 6; Captain E. P. Henningsen, Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association, died on June 7.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is a great-grandfather for the fifth time. Bang goes another dime.—Portland "Oregonian."

Trouble at Larkspur Is Settled
And Bowl Employs Union Music

Musicians' Union No. 6 announces that the controversy with the Larkspur Bowl, which conducts dances every Saturday night during the summer months, has been amicably adjusted.

The Bowl now employs a union orchestra, and the place is no longer on the Musicians' unfair list. Union men and women therefore are at liberty to enjoy these dances with the assurance of a good time under union conditions.

The Musicians' Union expresses appreciation of the assistance rendered by organized labor in bringing about the adjustment.

NOTED LEADER PASSES

The death of Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Garment Workers' Union, at Denver, Colo., is announced. The cause of his demise was tuberculosis, from which he had long been a sufferer.

At the annual convention of his organization in Philadelphia last month he was unanimously re-elected to the office of president ("We discount the six communist votes cast against him," says "Justice," official newspaper). His continuation in office was against his will and against the orders of his physician. Immediately after the convention he went to Colorado in an attempt to recuperate.

Schlesinger was born in Lithuania in 1876 and came to the United States in 1891. He had been a prominent figure in the needle trades unions for many years, and was fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress in 1922. At times he had been manager of the Jewish daily, "Forward," and was active in Socialist politics.

HOMELESS MEN EJECTED

Police were required to clear the council chambers of the Detroit City Hall after fighting broke out between council guards and 400 residents of the Fisher lodge for homeless unemployed, who were protesting the reported closing of the lodge. Police and detectives battled for several minutes with the men, forcing them out of the council chamber, down the stairs to the first floor and outside the building. No arrests were made and no one was seriously injured.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Labor Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of June 3, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Street Carmen, E. J. Murphy, vice H. S. Foley, resigned; from Operating Engineers No. 9, Claude B. Connolly, vice John Weber, resigned. Delegates seated.

Communication—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the family of the late Mrs. Catherine Knell, thanking Council for its kind expression of sympathy; from United States Senator Hiram Johnson, relative to the vocational rehabilitation bill; from International Molders' Union No. 164, stating it will hold its annual picnic on Sunday, June 19, California Park; from the United States Department of Labor, with reference to the prevailing wage scales for building trades mechanics and laborers in the San Francisco Bay district.

Referred to the Secretary—From the San Francisco Continuation School, invitation to the secretary to address the school for janitors' training on Wednesday, July 6, 1:30 p. m., on "Labor Principles."

Communication from the Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Association, requesting the assistance of the Council in unionizing several shoe stores in this city.

Referred to Sailors' Union—From the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, with reference to H. R. 4648 and H. R. 12173, to provide for the deportation of certain alien seamen and for other purposes.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats. Bakery Drivers—Have signed agreement for one year, with no change in conditions. Garment Workers No. 131—Will conduct a whist party the third Thursday evening of each month at 8:30, Labor Temple, for the benefit of their unemployed members.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all Brother John Mooney reported on the tour of bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same. His mother and of a demonstration accorded her at Portland, Ore.

New Business—Moved to empower the chair to appoint a Labor Day Committee; motion carried.

Moved to instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to investigate the office of the public defender with the thought to prevent the abolishing of the office; motion carried.

Receipts—\$402; **Expenses**, \$234.32.

Council adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of the Meeting Held June 1, 1932

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, June 1, 1932, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8:10 p. m., and on roll call all officers were present but A. A. Morgan, who was excused. The minutes of the previous meeting held May 18 were approved as read.

Credentials: From Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125, for Ralph Palmieri and E. P. Ayo. The credentials were accepted and the delegates, being present, were seated.

Communications: From Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes, read and filed; Building Trades Council minutes, noted and filed; from Musicians' Union No. 6, stating that they have not as yet settled their differences with the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, operating Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge and Ahwahnee Hotel, in Yosemite Valley, and this concern is still unfair, filed; from Molders' Union No. 164, stating they will hold their annual picnic at California Park, Marin County, Sunday, June 19; tickets 50 cents for men, women and children free, filed; from Molders' Union No. 164, secretary was requested to read a circular letter issued by the union to the retail merchants handling stoves with the request that the merchant should consider home industry in the stoves he offers for sale instead of prison-made stoves, or those made under unfair competition; from the Down Town Association, requesting co-operation and affiliation with it, referred to new business; from A. A. Morgan, asking to be excused for this meeting, as he had two other meetings to attend; accepted.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Stated he had visited stores on union-labeled merchandise. Warns all who desire to buy a straw hat to be sure to look for the union label—no label, not union. Visited unions, will have sign board cleaned. Full report approved.

Reports of Unions: Hatters' Union reported work very poor; Lundstrom will place a hat on the market to compete with the cheap non-union hats that now flood the city; this hat will have the union label; look for it. Waiters' Union requests you to look for the union house card; the eating place displaying this card employs the three branches of the Culinary Workers, namely Waiters or Waitresses, Cooks and the Miscellaneous Employees. Typographical Union requested that if a lodge, club or fraternal organization you should belong to should give a picnic, dance or entertainment, to advocate union printing and the use of the Allied Printing Trades Council union label on all printed matter. Brewery Workers' Union reported all members working, as there is a rush on just now. Tailors' Union reported there is no business; firms have reduced prices; House

of Oliver, operating several stores here, has opened in the Flood building under the name of McDonald & Collett; this firm is unfair; demand the union label in each garment when ordering a suit of clothes. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported that one factory is making a cheap over-all to compete with cheap non-union ones; will hold a whist game every third Thursday in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, to assist their unemployed members; score cards, 25 cents; cash and merchandise prizes. Molders' Union reported Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves are union-made. Cooks' Union No. 44 requested a demand for the union house card; are still feeding a number of their members. Cracker Bakers and Cracker Packers reported they have signed up a new agreement; work fairly good. Bakers' Union No. 24 also signed up a new agreement; look for their union shop card. Pressmen's, Bookbinders', Pile Drivers', Stereotypers and Electrotypers' and Elevator Constructors' Unions all reported work not so good or fair. Office Employees' Union reported that the new budget will affect some of their members. Millmen's Union requested a demand for their union stamp at all mills. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League stated they will not have any games for the summer months.

Agitation Committee: Requested further time on matters before them.

New Business: On affiliation with the Down Town Association, it was moved after some discussion to lay the matter over for two weeks to see what action the Labor Council takes; carried. Delegate Warren of the Bakers' Union requested to be excused for two meetings; granted.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m., to meet again June 15.

Receipts, \$102.53; bills paid, \$11.75.

"No union label—not union—don't buy."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

HIGHLY ENTERTAINING

"Pa," said Johnnie, "what's a monolog?" "It's a conversation being carried on by a man and his wife, son," growled his dad.—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

MAX A. MULDER

Public Accountant

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Garment Workers' Whist Party For Benefit of Unemployed

The Garment Workers' Union, which has had more than its share of unemployment, has been under a considerable strain in providing for distressed members, and has inaugurated a plan of monthly whist parties so that friends may meet, have an enjoyable evening at cards and at the same time contribute their mite to the relief fund.

The second of these parties will be held at 8:30 p. m. on Thursday, June 16, at the Labor Temple. At the first of these affairs, held a month ago, the

attendance was not all that could be desired; but those who did attend reported having had a splendid time as the guests of the union, so there is little doubt that next Thursday's party will be well attended.

To add zest to the play, excellent prizes are provided. And the score cards are only 25 cents. So bring the missis and show that you are willing to aid a worthy cause.

Many garment workers are idle in this city. Reduce the number by calling for the union label.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Employment on Class 1 steam railroads showed a slight gain in March as compared with the February figures and was the first increase in employment shown for the last ten months, according to a tabulation made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In May, 1931, an increase was shown over the April employment of that year, the last increase until March of the current year.

Compensation during March also showed a gain compared with the preceding month.

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standing superiorities for household cooking. They are quiet, clean, coolly efficient, for all the heat of surface coils or oven units is concentrated on the one job of cooking food. And an electric range makes a good cook, The Perfect Cook—because Time and Temperature Control assures time-after-time uniformity in cooking results.

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BUY UNION-MINED COAL

Because of a desire to encourage the use of union-mined coal in the San Francisco district and thus aid the union miners, the Labor Clarion has devoted considerable space to the products of the Rocky Mountain states of Colorado and Wyoming, particularly the former, where Miss Josephine Roche of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company has been conducting an experiment in union-company co-operation which has aroused country-wide interest. The product of this company, 100 per cent union, is being distributed by the White Coal Company, at Page and Clayton streets.

But it must not be forgotten that Wyoming coal also is procurable in San Francisco, and all coal from that state is union-mined.

The union coal miners of Wyoming have had to combat adverse circumstances in maintaining their wage scales because of the fact that Utah coal, which is all the product of non-union miners, enters this and other Western markets in competition with the union Wyoming coal.

The thrifty householder usually takes advantage of the summer season to prepare for the coming winter by laying in a supply of fuel, because at this season purchases can usually be made more advantageously. In order to be assured of securing the union product purchasers should use the following list of dealers handling the Wyoming union-mined coal:

American Coal Company, 4231 Twenty-fourth street; Angonnet Brothers, 230 Beale street; C. Besozzi & Company, 1763 Lombard street; H. A. Barner, 5890 Mission street; City Coal Company, 100 Brannan street; Diamond Coal Company, 1815 Divisadero street; G. B. DeMartini Company, 770 Vallejo street; Ginotti Coal Company, 4419 Geary street; Goulding & Curran, 1315 Ocean avenue; Felix Gross Coal Company, 970 Seventh avenue;

W. J. Howard, 5123 Mission street; H. Harms & Company, 511 Brannan street; P. V. Knego & Company, 102 Kansas street; C. M. Lange & Son, 3761 Mission street; Lucchessi & Bruno, 3692 Seventeenth street; R. L. Mills, 1765 Waller street; C. Muzio, 26 San Jose avenue; Park Presidio Coal Company, 655 Taraval street; R. E. Springer & Company, 601 Chenery street; Sunnyside Coal & Feed Company, 30 Monterey avenue; Tennyson Coal Company, 2631 Greenwich street; C. P. Toft & Company, 440 Waller street; White Company, 1700 Page street.

Striking Illinois Coal Miners

Send Urgent Appeal for Help

The Chicago and Illinois Federations of Labor have pledged support along with other organizations and plans are being made to organize committees and conferences to carry on a systematic campaign for the collection of funds, food and clothing for the striking Illinois coal miners.

In a burning appeal to the labor movement and its friends, the Illinois Miners' Relief Committee of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, called for aid in their fight that began April 1. The termination of the three-year contract between the Illinois Coal Operators' Association and the Illinois Miners' Union brought forth the demands of operators that the Illinois miners accept a wage cut of 36 per cent. Diametrically opposed to the proposals of the operators, the Illinois miners demanded that the lives of the hundreds of thousands of miners and their families be taken as the basis. As a result of the proposals and counter-proposals the negotiations are at a deadlock, with 55,000 miners and some 300,000 dependents facing great odds.

All funds and supplies should be sent to the Illinois Miners' Relief Committee, Illinois Mine Workers Building, Springfield, Ill.

WHY ABOLISH OFFICE?

A report from the law and legislative committee on the motion made at last week's meeting by Secretary John O'Connell that the question of abolishing the office of public defender be investigated is expected to be an interesting feature of tonight's session of the San Francisco Labor Council.

"The hue and cry about abolishing the office is a matter of great importance to the Labor Council," O'Connell said. "We are more or less responsible for the creation of the office of public defender and we are therefore more or less concerned with its proper maintenance. The office, regardless of its administrators, has been a great help in providing legal counsel for persons of limited finances. The need for such an office exists regardless of the fact that one public defender has not carried out the spirit of the office.

"Because one man has gone wrong is no reason to abolish the office.

"We invite anyone who is interested or who has any suggestions in the matter to meet with us, and we will be glad to hear his ideas," said O'Connell. "We want to make this public defender thing work the way it should and suggestions will be welcomed."

EVENTUALLY CONSUMER WILL PAY

In New York public utility circles it is said that the electric power and light industry is not expected to be able to pass on immediately to consumers any important part of the 3 per cent excise tax adopted by the Senate and included in the new revenue bill. Revision of rates to absorb the tax would have to be approved by state regulating bodies, and if such a move is undertaken by the utilities they can scarcely avoid the usual delay involved in rate adjustment cases, it is said.

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WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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